FIELD SANITATION TEAM CERTIFICATION COURSE

Introduction To Field Sanitation Team Operations

FSTCC0001-

OBJECTIVES

- *Match terms to correct definitions*
- *Select reasons of importance for FST*
- *Understand relationship between FST and unit commander*
- *Identify requirements for FST member selection and composition*

Definitions

***Health Threat** – refers to an individual soldier's health. The term can include hereditary conditions that manifest themselves in adulthood, individual exposure to an industrial chemical or toxins where others are not exposed, or conditions that can result in other injuries and traumas that affect an individual's health but may not affect the health of the unit.*

Definitions

Medical Threat *– refers to all "potential or continuing enemy actions and environmental situations that could adversely affect the combat effectiveness of friendly forces, to include wounds, injuries or sickness incurred while engaged in a joint operation.*

Definitions

Disease and non-battle injuries (DNBI)– describes a person who is not a battle casualty, but who is lost to his organization by reason of disease or injury, including persons dying from disease or injury, or by reason of being missing where the absence does not appear to be voluntary, due to enemy action, or to being interned

Definitions

***Risk management** – a five-step process used in identifying and controlling hazards to protect the force and increase the chance of mission accomplishment. It is a continuous on-going process that begins with the receipt of the mission and is applicable to any situation and environment.*

***Risk assessment** – the identification and assessment of hazards, the first two steps in the risk management process.*

***Hazard** – any actual or potential condition that can cause injury, illness, or death of personnel; damage to or loss of equipment or property; or mission degradation.*

History of the FST

- *Malaria Control Details established in WWII*
- *Training broadened during Lebanon Intervention*
- *Later became FST with broader mission and focused on food & water sanitation, vector control, waste disposal, and personal hygiene*

Importance of the FST

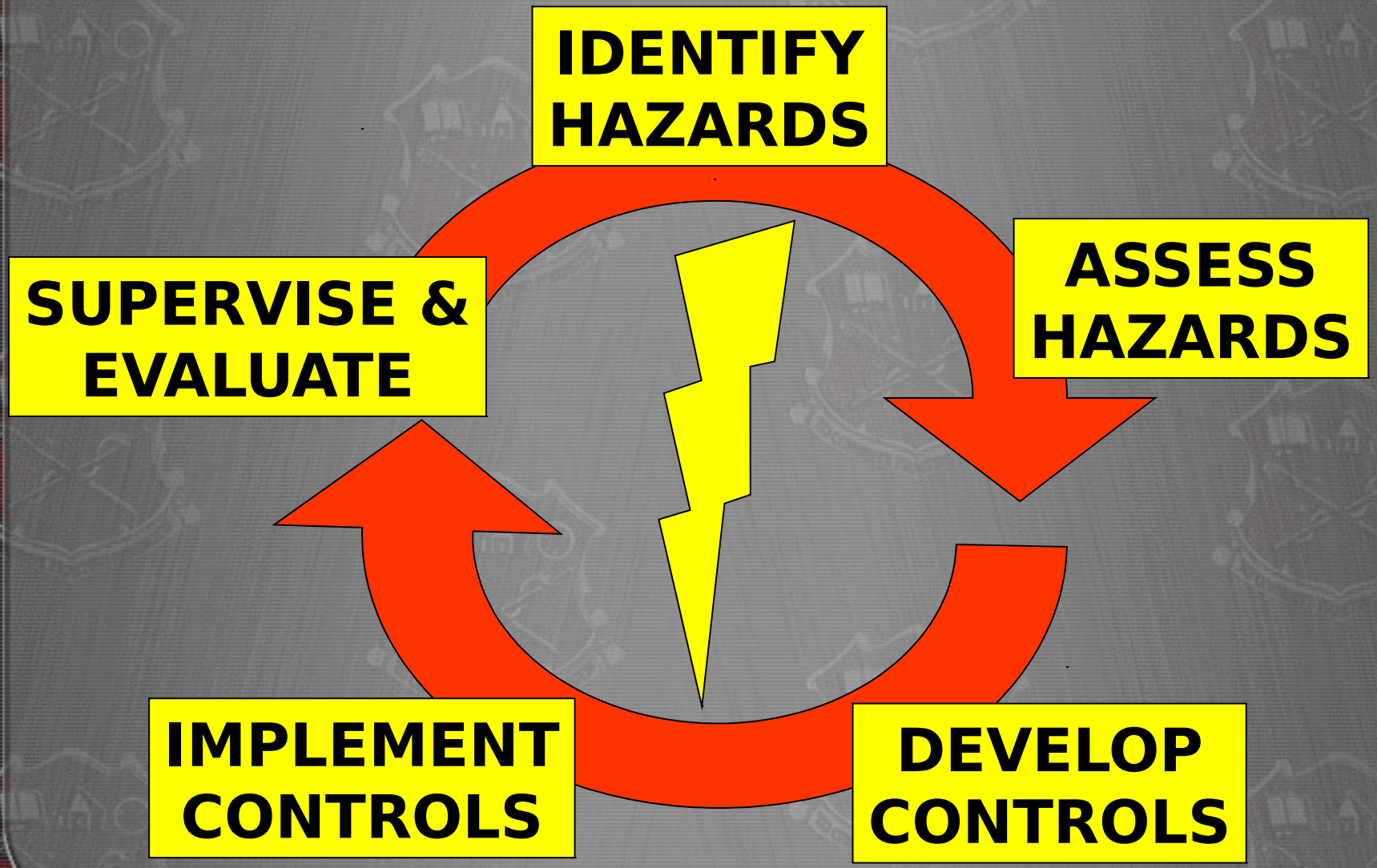
The FST is important because it is responsible for those preventive medicine measures (PMM) that affect units as a whole or are beyond the resources of the individual soldier

IAW AR 40-5

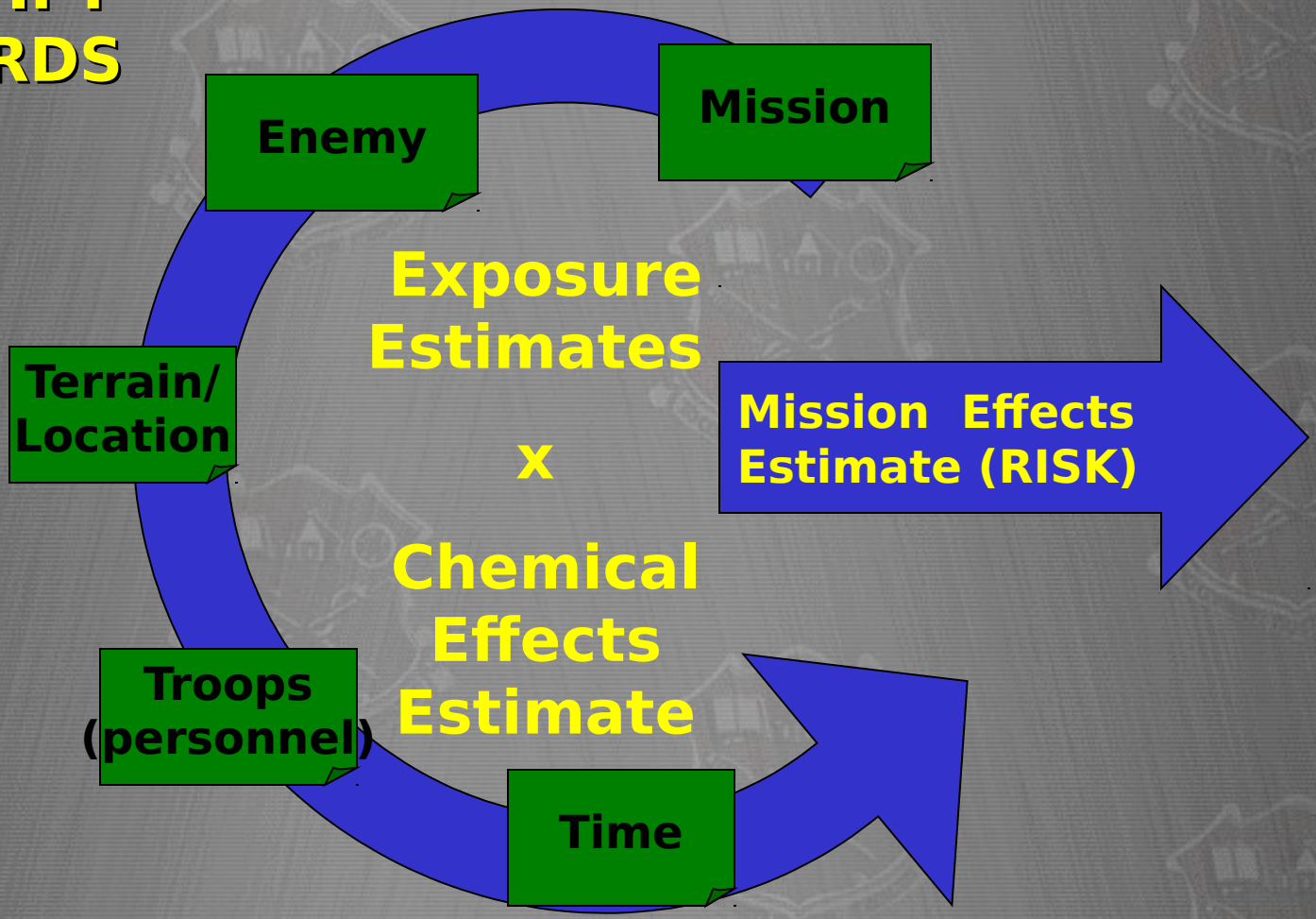
Operational Risk Management (ORM)

FST members will participate in the Operational Risk Management (ORM) process by assisting unit commanders in identifying OEH/ED hazards, and assessing the threat associated with these hazards

ORM 5-Step Process



Factors that Impact Exposure Assessment



The FST Today

- *Consists of at least 2 personnel*
- *One must be NCO*
- *Endemic medical personnel made part of FST*
- *Members selected who will have time to accomplish duties*
- *Must have at least 6 months remaining with unit*

FST Equipment

The FST must be properly equipped

- *Required equipment items*
- *Required quantities of items*
- *Proper Equipment PMCS/Inventory*
- *Ordered/reordered as needed*
- *Maintained/repaired/replaced as needed*

Equipment IAW AR 40-5, or FORSCOM Regulation 700-2

Roles of the Field Sanitation Team (FST)

- The commander appoints an FST to assist in ensuring that PMM are practiced at all levels.

FSTCC0001-

FST Roles - Unit Water Supply

- Monitor and treat the unit's water supply to prevent water-borne disease.

FST Roles - Food Sanitation

- Monitor the transportation, storage, preparation, and serving of food.

FST Roles - Waste Disposal

- Assist in the selection and construction of all waste disposal devices.

FST Roles - Arthropods and Animals

- Control arthropods and other animals in the unit area.

FST Roles - Unit PMM

- Monitor the status of PMM as they pertain to the medical threat.

FST Roles - Bivouac Sites

- ***Assist your commander in the selection of bivouac sites.***

SUMMARY